

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

(1832); Hook. f. l.c. 481; *T. latifolia* Edgew, Proc. Linn. Soc. 6. 194 (1862).

Superficially resembling *T. angustata* but can be distinguished from it in having male and female spikes contiguous; mature female spikes much longer and thicker; stigma ovate-lanceolate or spatulate; sterile ovaries ellipsoid, tipped at the round apex by a rudimentary style. Fruit cylindrical.

Mostly in the marshes, on the banks of lakes; Dal lake AMK 3733; Nagin lake (near Nandpora) AMK 3829; Hariparbat (inside) Fort AMK 3946.

Distribution. Asia, Europe, America, Himalayas, Kashmir.

An anomalous form of the species with 2-4 pistillate spikes arising from a common stalk, with a single terminal staminate spike was found growing near Habak, Dal lake and Harwan (Srinagar). This anomalous spike showed no other morphological difference with the normal *T. elephantina* Roxb. regarding vegetative and floral characters and this seems to be conspicuous anomalous feature for the species and its frequency of occurrence was

in no way less than that of the normal *T. elephantina* Roxb. It was also observed that the normal species grows under similar micro-climatic conditions at various spots within this altitudinal range.

Typha laximannii Lepech. in Nva. Acta Petersh 84: 355 (1801); Hook. f. l.c. 6. 586.

Rhizomatous perennial herbs, can be differentiated from the other two species in being smaller in size, leaves distichiously arranged equal or longer than spikes, sheathing at the base; male and female flowers usually contiguous; stigma subobtuse. Fruit 1 mm long, cylindrical.

Common in marshes; on the banks of the lakes; sides of the rice fields, Bemna AMK 3889; Shalteng AMK 3945.

Distribution. Russia, Pakistan, India, Kashmir.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the University Grants Commission for providing the financial assistance.

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January 27, 1981.

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34. DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTE ON SOME INDIAN GRASSES

While working on the family Poaceae at Central National Herbarium we noticed a few grasses of doubtful identity. A critical study of these resulted in finding new distributional areas for the following grasses.

1. *Chrysopogon serrulatus* Trin.

This grass has been reported from NW India, Bihar and Nepal (Hara 1966). A specimen collected from Arunachal Pradesh and identified as *Chrysopogon fulvus* (Spreng.)

Chiov. has been identified as *C. serrulatus* Trin. due to the presence of cilia in the upper quarter of the upper glume. This extends the distribution of *C. serrulatus* Trin. to Arunachal Pradesh.

Exsicc. Arunachal Pradesh; Kameng Dist., Dahing, 3 Oct. 1964, *J. Joseph* 40469 (CAL).

2. *Ischaemum tumidum* Stapf ex Bor

This grass is known from Bombay (Old Bombay Presidency) and Tamil Nadu. A specimen collected from Sanchi and labelled as *I. kingii* Hook. f. has shorter pedicels and swollen raceme joints which identify the specimen to *I. tumidum* Stapf ex Bor. It is a new record for Madhya Pradesh.

Exsicc. Madhya Pradesh; Sanchi, Sept. 1907, *A. Meebold* 9124 (CAL).

3. *I. zeylanicum* Bor

The known distribution of this grass is Bombay, Sri Lanka and Kerala (Nair & Ramachandran 1980). A recent collection from Humphreygunj extends its distribution

to Andaman Islands.

Exsicc. Andamans; Humphreygunj, 23 Nov. 1973, *N. P. Balakrishnan* 631 (CAL).

4. *Lolium remotum* Schrank var. *aristatum* (Doell) Aschers.

This grass was first reported from India from localities in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (Bhattacharyya 1976). We noticed that a specimen identified as *L. temulentum* L. has weak flexuous awns and smaller spikelets and identify the specimen as *L. remotum* Schrank var. *aristatum* (Doell) Aschers, a new record for Rajasthan.

Exsicc. Rajasthan; Jaipur, 9 Feb. 1964 *S. Sharma* 406 (CAL).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Dr. S. K. Jain, Director, BSI and Dr. K. Thothathri, Deputy Director, Central National Herbarium for encouragement and facilities and to Dr. V. S. Agarwal, Editor of Publications for suggestions.

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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
P. O. BOTANIC GARDEN,
HOWRAH-711 103,
April 12, 1983.

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